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HISTORY OF THE WELLS AND ALLIED FAMILIES

OF THE

EASTERN SHORE OF

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

BY

GEORGE HARLAN WELLS, M.D., F.A.C.P.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1958





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# INTRODUCTION

This book is the result of the author's long and varied experience in the field of the history of the United States.

The purpose of this book is to present a clear and concise account of the history of the United States from the time of the first settlement to the present day. It is intended for the use of students and teachers in the field of American history.

The book is divided into two main parts. The first part deals with the early history of the United States, from the time of the first settlement to the time of the American Revolution. The second part deals with the history of the United States from the American Revolution to the present day.

The author has endeavored to present a clear and concise account of the history of the United States, and to make it as interesting as possible. He has also endeavored to make the book as accurate as possible, and to present a fair and unbiased account of the events of the past.

PRINTED BY ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
1958





## INTRODUCTION

*"Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by posterity"*—SIR EDMUND BURKE.

My purpose in setting down some of the data I have gathered together regarding the Wells and allied colonial families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, has been to impress upon those who come after me that it was only by "blood, sweat and tears" that our ancestors helped to build up this Nation of which we are all so proud.

You may be sure that all of our pioneer ancestors endured hardships and expended themselves in long hours of toil. At least one was scalped by the Indians; others served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, while all suffered the discomfort and diseases of a new country where men had to depend on their own efforts and initiative to preserve themselves and their families.

Those days have passed and in this year of our Lord 1958 we have a new concept of life, namely, that a man need do little to help himself; the all powerful State will take care of him. This concept parades under various names: the Totalitarian State, Socialism, Communism, etc. All are various manifestations of the same economic idea. Such a concept was abhorrent to our ancestors who believed in the obligation of the individual to stand on his own feet and in his right to enjoy the products of his own labor. It may be that their ideas are but relics of a past age—times change and we change with them—but let us not forget that by their courage, by their industry and their faith in the freedom of the individual, they founded the greatest nation the world has ever known. It will be a sad day for our country when their children forget these simple facts.

G. HARLAN WELLS





## THE WELLS (WELLES) FAMILY IN ENGLAND

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According to Albert Welles, President of the American College of Heraldry and editor of a "History of the Welles family in England and Normandy," the progenitor of the Welles family of England was Adam de Welles, born at Dalston Barony, Norfolk, about the year 1150. Later he moved into Lincolnshire where he took the name of "de Welles," from the Manor of Welles, near Alford, in the hundred of Lindsey. (See Charta Rolls, vol. 11, page 75.)

"Two bovates of land in Welles, which Adam de Welles held, with everything pertinent belonging." (A.D. 1200—Charta Rolls, page 5, vol. 11.)

He was succeeded by his brother William de Welles of Lincolnshire, born at Dalston Barony about 1155. Dugale says "he was next to Adam and in the 9th of John (1208), gave fifty marks for one knights fee in Grimesby, County of Lincolnshire."

William de Welles, son of William de Welles, was born in Lincolnshire about 1210.

Adam de Welles, son of William de Welles, was born about 1265. He was summoned to Parliament as Baron on the 6th of February 1299, in which year he was made Constable of Rockingham Castle and Warden of the Forest. He is styled "Adam Lord Welles" in a letter to the Pope.

"Arms, or a lion rampant, doubled queued, sa." (See 28th Edward 1, R. F. vol. 1, page 917.) He died in the year 1311, seized of the Mannours of Welles and Cumberworth.

The Roll of Arms of the Princess, Barons and Knights who attended King Edward I at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300, from a manuscript in the British museum, states that Adam de Welles bore Gold, a black lion rampant, whose tail





spread itself into two. He died in 1311. (Published by John Camden Hutton, London, 1864.)

His son, John de Welles, was born in the year 1333. He married Maud, daughter of Lord Roos of Hamlake. The tomb of "John, Lord Welles," is located in the cathedral of Lincoln on the south side of St. Catherine's Chapel. (See Gough's Sepuchral monuments, vol. 1, page 3.)

His son, John de Welles, was born in 1350. He was knighted about 1370 and in 1373 was in the wars in Flanders in the retinue of John, Duke of Lancaster. In 1377 he was in the wars in France and in 1378 served under Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland at Berwick-on-Tweed. He died in 1426. His eldest son Eudo de Welles died during his father's life.

Leo, Lord Welles, son of Eudo de Welles, was born in Lincolnshire in 1410. He was knighted by the Duke of Bedford at Leicester in 1425. In 1429 he served with Henry VI, in France and furnished four-and-twenty men at arms and seventy-two archers. He adhered to the House of Lancaster and was killed at the battle of Towton Field on Palm Sunday in the year 1460.

In his description of the battle of Towton Field the historian Edgar states "many other staunch Lancastrians bearing names celebrated in history and song, had assembled; as Leo, Lord Welles, James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire, and Thomas, Lord de Roos, heir of that great Anglo-Norman baron of the twelfth century." (See Wars of the Roses by J. G. Edgar, page 107).

"No leader of mark remained to direct or control the ill-fated army and Leo, Lord Welles was slain." (See Wars of the Roses, J. G. Edgar, page 119.) His first wife was Joane, daughter of Sir Robert Waterton. His second wife was Margaret, widow of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset,





and sister of Sir John Beauchamp. His estates were attained in Parliament on the 4th of November 1460.

Sir Richard de Welles, son of Leo de Welles, born 1431, had restitution of his father's manors of Welles, Granby, etc., in county Lincoln. He married Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Lord Willoughby.

Sir Robert de Welles, son of Richard de Welles, was born about 1450. In 1469 the Earl of Warwick raised an army in Lincolnshire on behalf of the Lancastrians whereof he made Sir Robert Welles the general. When King Edward IV had tidings of this insurrection he sent for Richard, Lord Welles, his father, who took with him Sir Thomas Dymoke, who had married his sister Margaret. Hearing that the King was incensed against him, he fled for safety to Westminster Abbey. The King induced him out Sanctuary upon promise of safety and required him to command his son to lay down arms. This Sir Robert refused to do, which so enraged the King that he caused the heads of Richard Lord Welles and Sir Thomas Dymoke to be cut off (1469). This cruel act so enraged Sir Robert that he attacked the King's Army and fought stoutly for several hours. He was finally taken prisoner and forthwith beheaded. (See Hist. of the Welles family by Albert Welles, page 50.)

To Sir Robert Welles, succeeded Joane his only sister, as heiress, then married to Richard Hastings, Esquire. In the year 1470, King Edward IV granted to Richard Hastings all the castles and manors whereof Richard, Lord Welles or Sir Robert Welles were possessed at the time of their death.

Margaret, third child of Leo Lord Welles, married in 1460, Sir Thomas Dymoke of the manour of Scrivelsby.

John, son of Leo Lord Welles, by Margaret Duchess of Somerset, his second wife, was made Constable of Rockingham Castle by King Henry the Seventh. He married Cecilie





Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward the Fourth. He was summoned to Parliament from 1487 to 1496. He died February 9, 1498. He was buried in our Ladies Chapel at Westminster. (See Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. 1, page 51, and vol. 2, page 3.)

Following the loss of the family estates in 1460 various members of the Welles family continued to live in Lincolnshire and Essex.

In 1725 Elizabeth Dymoke, the heir of Robert Dymoke, of Grebby Hall, married the Rev. Thomas Welles of Willington leaving a son, Rev. Robert Welles. Rev. Robert Welles married Susannah Clayton in 1760. Dymoke Welles of Grebby Hall, Lincolnshire, married in 1793 Ann, daughter of Thomas Waterhouse, High Sheriff of Nottingham. His son Thomas Waterhouse Welles, born 1795 at Grebby Hall, died 1833.

Many members of the Welles family who came to America in colonial days were from Lincolnshire and Essex county, England. In the opinion of Albert Welles "the early colonists of the Welles or Wells family in this country are descended from the ancient family 'de Welles' of Lincolnshire."





## THE WELLS AND ALLIED FAMILIES OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE\*

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All authoritative records indicate that the first progenitors of the Wells family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware were JAMES and Mary Wells who arrived in Virginia in June 1654. (See *Caviliers and Pioneers* by Nell Marion Nugent, Vol. 1, page 290.)

1. JAMES WELLS died in the year 1669 and was buried in the Marshton Parish burial ground near Williamsburg, Virginia. (See *Bruton Parish Records*, page 159.) It should be noted that the early death records in the Bruton Parish Records (1660-1670) are those of persons living in the Marshton Parish (Va. Land Records).

The Marshton Parish church was located about four miles from Williamsburg near the Queens Creek in Macgruder Village. An elderly gentleman living in Williamsburg informed me that he lived as a boy on a farm near the location of the Marshton Church and remembers ploughing around some of the old tombstones.

2. JOHN WELLS, son of James Wells, and Katherine his wife, were in York County, Virginia, in 1657. (See *Greer's Early Virginia Immigrants*.) They had two children, John and James Wells. His wife Katherine Wells and his son John Wells died in the year 1664 and were buried in the Marshton Parish graveyard. (See *Bruton Parish Records*, page 159.)

3. JAMES WELLS, son of John and Katherine Wells,

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\* In the early Delaware records the family name is spelled both "Wells" and "Welles".





removed to the Whorekill (now Sussex County, Delaware) about the year 1677.

On September 29, 1677, he received a patent for a tract of land called Sunn Dyalls in the Whorekill—the location of the present City of Rehobeth, Delaware. (See Duke of York Record, page 176.)

“A Pattent for a Parcell of land at ye Whorekill granted unto James Wells.”

Edmund Andros Esq. &c Whereas there is a certaine parcell of land which by my order hath been laid out for James Wells, called Sunn Dyalls and beginning by Beaver dam proceeding from a Creeke, called Lowes Creeke, beginning at a marked white Oake, and runing South East and by East two hundred and eighty perches from ye said Beaver dam, and by part downwards ye said Lowes Creeke, unto a marked Red Oake, standing by ye said creeke, and from thence North East by forty perches then North East one hundred and ninety eight unto a red Oake, then West North West three hundred and seventy perches unto a White Oake, and from thence unto ye first bounded white Oake, contaying four hundred acres as by ye survey under ye hand of ye surveyor doth and may appeare.”

On October 8th, 1678, James Wells was appointed Justice of the Court in the Whorekill.

“Sr Edmund Andross, Kt. etc., By vertue of his Maties letter Pattents, etc., the Commission & Authority unto me, given by his Royall Highness, I doe hereby in his Maties name constitute, appoint and authorize you John Avery, Francis Whitehall, Alexander Molestine, John Kiphaven, Luke Watson, John Roades & James Wells to be Justices of the peace at the Whore-Kill & Dependency in Delaware Bay & any foure or more of you to be a Court of Judicature and in case of sickness, absence or otherwise of the first, etc., the next in commission to preside. Giving and granting unto you





& every one of you full power to act in S'd employment according to law, regulation & former practice, of which all persons concerned are to take notice & give you the due respect & obedience belonging to your places in discharging your duties. This Commission to be of force for the space of one year after the date hereof & takeing yor Oathes & Places for the same or till farther order. Given under my hand & scale of the Province of New Yorke, this 8th of October in the 30th year of his Maties name. Anno Domini 1678.

E. ANDROSS

MATTHIAS NICOOLLS, *Secry.*

Examined by me

(Penn. Archives—2nd Series, Vol. V, page 705.)

Later he engaged in the practice of law in the Whore-kill.

“At a Court held November 8th & 9th, 1681. An action of debt. William Lewis, plt. Francis Gunby, deft. Withdrawn by order of James Welles the plt's attorney.” (Penn Archives—2nd Series, Vol. IX, page 631.)

About 1680 James Wells moved to Kent County, Delaware, where he served as Justice in the Court of St. Jones.

On November 17, 1680, he obtained a patent for 600 acres in Kent County. (Scharf's History of Delaware, page 1203.)

On December 24, 1680, he patented 900 acres of land called Dundee. This land adjoined Brecknock, and Wyoming, Delaware, was later started on this plot. (Scharf's History of Delaware.)

On February 22, 1681, the Court of Kent County granted James Wells 1000 acres. (See copy of Grant at Dover.)

Kent County formerly St. Jones County.

“Whereas James Wells obtained grant from this court





Kent County  
formerly St.  
George's County

Whereas James Wells obtained a grant from this Court  
for 1000 Acres of Land of 22 day of February, 1681 the said  
Shirong to order and requires you to survey and layout  
or cause to be surveyed & laid out for him of said James  
Wells of aforesaid quantity of one thousand Acres of Land  
in any part of this County if it is not already taken up  
or soaked according to off Law of Government & make  
Return of off Certificate of survey into off Secretary's office  
for which this shall be your sufficient warrant Given  
under my hand & Seal of County of 19 of June 1683

Test John Brinckley  
J. W. William Clark Surgo

John Willard

Pattent for Parcell of Land to James Wells in 1681

(Original in House of Records, Dover, Delaware)



I have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on.  
 I hope you are well and happy.  
 I have been very busy lately  
 but I have managed to find some time  
 to write you a few lines.  
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 and wondering how you are getting on.  
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for 1000 acres of land the 22 day of February 1681½. The Court therefore do order and require you to survey and lay out or cause to be surveyed and laid out for him, ye said James Wells, ye aforesaid quantity of one thousand acres of land in any part of this county that is not already taken up or socked according to ye law of ye Government and make of ye certification of ye survey into ye Secretaries office for which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal of ye County ye 19th of June 1683.

John Brincklor

William Clark Surveyor

JOHN L. HILLYARD

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(Records at Dover, Delaware.)

On December 31, 1681, Howell's Lot in North Murderkill near Rising Sun was taken up by James Wells. (Scharf's History of Delaware.)

On June 6, 1684, he purchased from Evan Davies a plantation called Shrewsbury (175 acres) situated in Little Creek Hundred, northeast of York tract. He also purchased from Evan Davies a tract called Bettys Fortune—500 acres in Kent County. (Scharf's History of Delaware.) Bettys Fortune is shown on an old map of Kent County in the House of Records, Dover.

In 1684 James Wells represented Kent County in the first General Assembly of Pennsylvania. (Duke of York Laws, page 495.)

About the time of his arrival in the Whorekill, James Wells married Mary Roades, daughter of John Roades, Surgeon, who settled in the Whorekill in 1671.

Doctor Roades (Rhodes) arrived in Accomac County, Virginia, in 1661 and later settled on a plantation called Salisbury, located on the Annamessex River, Maryland, near the present town of North Fairmount.





The will of Elizabeth Roades, widow of Dr. John Roades and mother of Mary Wells (later Mary Morgan), was dated February 26, 1693-94. In this will Elizabeth mentions her daughter Martha Tull, grandson John Tull, daughter *Mary Morgan*; granddaughter Rachael, wife of Charles Fositt; Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Branscomb, both deceased; granddaughters Elizabeth and Patience Roades; grandson John Roades; grandson *John Wells*. Robert Clifton and Joseph Allip, Executors. Proved May 3, 1694. This will proves that the wife of James Wells was Mary Roades, later Mary Morgan, daughter of Elizabeth and Dr. John Roades. (See Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware, 1683-1695, page 155.)

James Wells and Mary Rhodes had three children: John, Thomas and Katherine.

“October 21, 1701.”

“John Wells, Thomas Wells and Katherine Wells, spinster, all of Kent County, children of James Wells, deceased, a tract of land on a branch of Duck Creek, containing 500 acres, called Betty’s Fortune, and also 175 acres called “Shrewsbury,” purchased by the said James Wells from Evan Davis, of Cape May, August 21, 1684; and whereas the said James Wells died intestate and letter of administration were granted to his widow Mary Wells, who sold the foregoing tract to Griffith Jones, this deed is made to corroborate the said sale, etc., etc.” (See Kent County, Delaware, deeds Liber C-1—page 268. Also Penna. Archives, 2nd series, Vol. 19, page 494.)

James Wells died in October 1684. Letters of administration on the estate of James Welles, deceased, intestate, were granted to his wife Mary Welles and Richard Mitchell, October 17, 1684. (See Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware, 1683-95, page 24.)





James Wells played an important part in the early settlement of Delaware. He was a lawyer by profession, a Justice of the Court in the Whorekill and later of the Court of St. Jones, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1684.

He was a large land owner in both Sussex and Kent Counties, Delaware. Several of his descendants fought in the Revolutionary War for the independence of our country.

James Wells and his wife were members of the Anglican Church. (See Records of St. Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware.)

An interesting record of his fondness for horses is contained in the proceedings of the Court at Deal.

"November 8-9, 1681. At a Court held at Deal by the King's authority, Henry Bowman, plt, James Welles and John Newall, defts. An action of the case.

The plt. declare that the defts. did contract and agree with him to run a horse race for three thousand pounds of tobacco and that the said plt. did win. The plt. pleaded that the contract was not confirmed. The cause being debated on both sides and several witnesses examined the cause was referred to a jury." (See manuscript Record of the Court of Deal, page 18. Penna. Historical Society.) (Also some Records of Sussex County, Delaware, by C. H. B. Turner.)

4. THOMAS WELLS, son of James and Mary Wells, was born in the Whorekill, Delaware, about 1678. His wife's name was Ann Hart of Kent County. He lived in Murderkill Hundred on a plantation called "Leason" located on Isaacs Branch of the St. Jones river, near the site of Camden Mills, Camden, Delaware. He also purchased a plantation called "Wells Purchase" on a grant originally taken up by Robert Bedwell. (Kent Co. Deed Book I, pages 223-324, February 5, 1729.) (Delaware Atlas 1868.) Later he acquired "Virgin's Choice" near "Leason" and a plantation of 900 acres called "Ellsworth."





Scharf's History of Delaware states "the next purchaser (in Dover) after John Lindsay was Thomas Wells of Murtherkill, who on February 10, 1724, bought two lots; one on the north side of Church Square, the other on North Street. On February 16 he purchased two more lots; one being No. 32, on which the Capital Hotel now stands, four perches on the square and extending along Kent Street to North Street. The other lot was on North Street eight perches and on East Street fourteen perches. (Scharf's History of Delaware, page 1044). (Plot of Dover, 1740, Deed Book R, page 230.)

Thomas Wells died in 1732 and was buried in Kent County, Delaware. In his will he mentions his children: John, Thomas, James, George, Henry, William, Patience and Ann. (See Kent County Wills, Liber H, page 27; also Kent County Administrations and Wills, Vol. A-54-H-1-27.)

5. JOHN WELLS, son of Thomas and Ann Wells, was born in Little Creek Hundred — Kent County, Delaware, about 1705, and died in January 1733. (See Kent County Wills, Liber H, page 86.) His children were Benjamin, Ann, Thomas and James. (See Kent County Deeds, Liber H, page 86; Liber O, pages 26 and 80.)

6. BENJAMIN WELLS, son of John Wells and Ann Wells, was born in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County, about 1730, and died in March 1797. He married Elizabeth. (See Penna. Magazine, Vol. 2, page 253.) His children were Benjamin, Jr., William, Daniel and Ann. (Kent County Wills, Liber N, page 170.)

7. BENJAMIN WELLS, JUNIOR, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wells, was born in Little Creek Hundred, Delaware, about 1750. On November 16, 1786, he married Ann ——. She died June 21, 1798. His family Bible, purchased for one pound ten shillings on May 21, 1771, states that John Wells, son of Benjamin Wells and Ann, his wife, was born on







the 10th of May, 1788. His other children by his wife Ann were Elizabeth, Benjamin, Ann, William and James.

On December 23, 1798, he married Rebecca Truitt. His children by Rebecca were William, Sussanna, Lydia and Ann.

Later in his life he married Penelope Crisfield. While in Delaware he lived in Little Creek Hundred.

On May 30, 1799, he acted as President of the 6th Company of the 4th Delaware Regiment at Fort Landing. (Delaware Military Archives, Vol. 4, page 27.)

About 1810 he moved to Elkton, Maryland, and resided in the "Black Rock" property on Main Street next to the location of the Cecil County Library. He died in Elkton in October 1821. (See Cecil County Register of Wills, Liber A, No. 8, pages 34-35.)

8. JOHN WELLS, son of Benjamin Wells, Jr., and Ann, his wife, was born in Little Creek Hundred, Delaware, May 10, 1788. He married Mary Mahon on August 20, 1813. He moved to Elkton, Maryland, with his father about 1812.

The children of John Wells and Mary, his wife, were: Benjamin, George M., Sarah Ann, *Joseph*, Hannah Jane, Elizabeth Mary.

He lived in the "Black Rock" property on the Main Street, Elkton, Maryland. He died in Elkton about 1825. (See John Wells' family Bible.)

Benjamin Wells, son of John Wells and Mary Mahon, was born at Elkton, Maryland, June 4, 1814.

He married Rebecca Jane Alexander, January 19, 1841. Their children were: Henry Alexander, John Benjamin, Mary Ann, Benjamin Morrison and Charles Graham.

Benjamin Morrison Wells was born in Elkton, January 10, 1849. He married Mary A. Howard June 29, 1883.

Helen Howard Wells, daughter of Benjamin Morrison Wells and Mary A. Howard, his wife, was born in Elkton,





August 16, 1883.

She married Norman Wright of Gap, Pennsylvania.

She died at Elkton, July 1956.

9. JOSEPH WELLS, son of John Wells and Mary Mahon, was born at Elkton, Maryland, November 25, 1818. He lived at the southeast corner of Main and South Streets in Elkton. He was a merchant by occupation and served as treasurer of the town of Elkton in 1876. He was appointed postmaster of Elkton by President Harrison. He was an ardent horseman and delighted to engage in horse racing like his ancestor James Wells.

He married Cornelia Crouch, daughter of Charles Crouch of Elk Neck (Plum Point), April 8, 1845. Their children were: John Crouch Wells, born January 18, 1846; Edwin Elliott Wells, born July 30, 1851; *Joseph Lum Wells*, born April 16, 1853; Anna Rebecca Wells, born August 25, 1856.

Joseph Wells died April 18, 1897. His wife, Cornelia, died October 22, 1897. They were buried in the Elkton Cemetery.

10. JOSEPH LUM WELLS, son of Joseph and Cornelia Crouch, was born at Elkton, Maryland, April 16, 1853.

He was an ardent Republican and during his life held several government positions, chiefly in the Internal Revenue Department. He was also engaged as a merchant in Elkton and served as treasurer of the town of Elkton in 1889.

In June 1898 he was appointed Honorary Colonel on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Gobin of the Grand Army of the Republic.

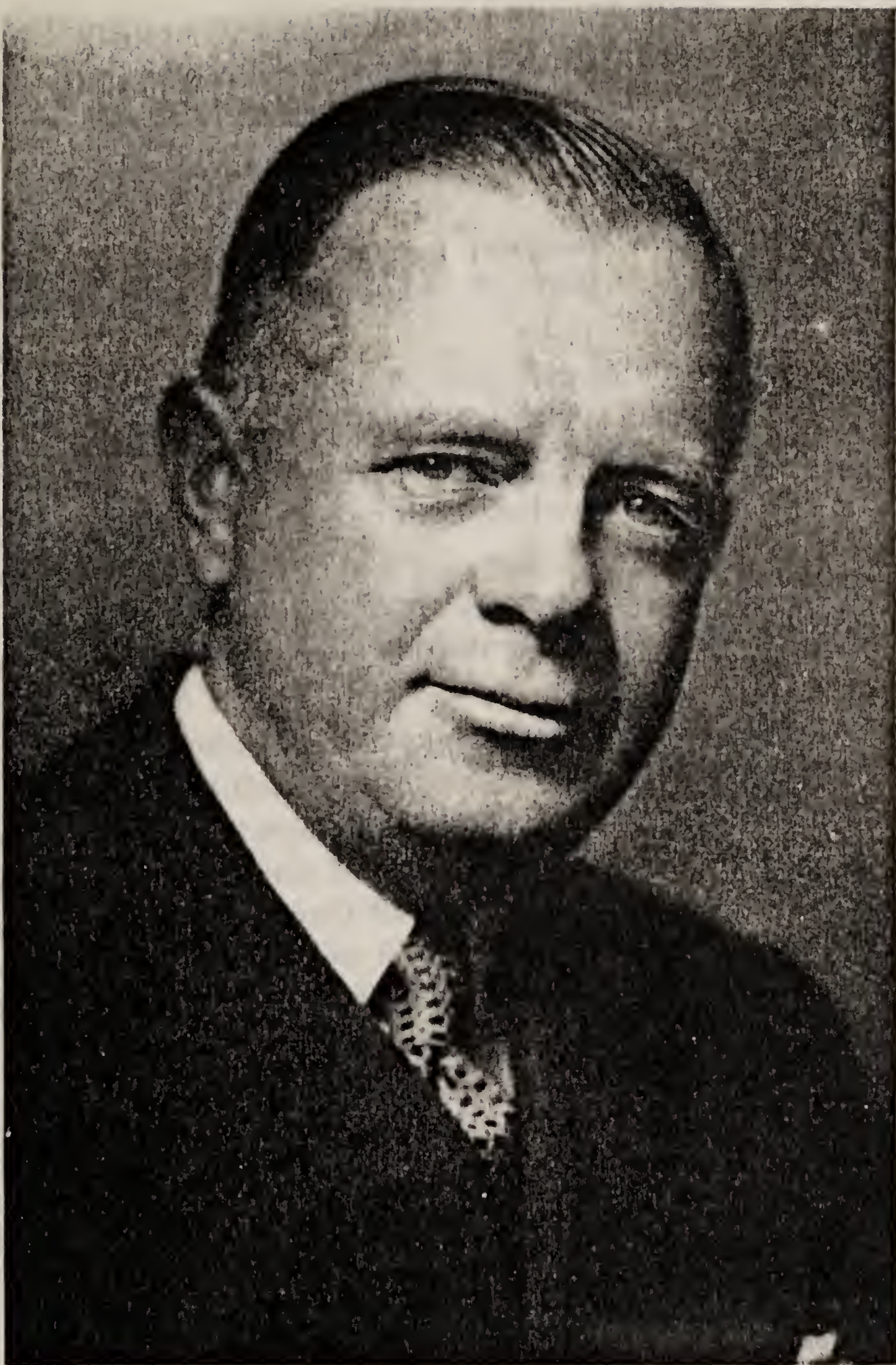
He married Florence Harlan, daughter of George Fisler Harlan and Sarah Amelia Harlan, at New Leeds, Maryland, March 6, 1878.

Their children were:









*George Harlan Wells, M.D.*





George Harlan Wells, born May 28, 1880.

Ada Cornelia Wells, born June 26, 1882.

Edwin Webster Wells, born November 19, 1884.

Florence Harlan Wells died June 18, 1899, and was buried in the Elkton Cemetery.

Joseph Lum Wells married Josephine Penn Davis at Baltimore, Maryland, November 28, 1901. Their children were:

Florence Davis Wells, born August 30, 1902.

Stanley Penn Wells, born July 29, 1910.

Joseph Lum Wells died at Savannah, Georgia, October 25, 1925, and was buried in the cemetery at Elkton, Maryland.

11. GEORGE HARLAN WELLS, son of Joseph Lum Wells and Florence Harlan, was born in Elkton, Maryland, May 28, 1880.

After attending the Elkton Academy he graduated from the University of Delaware in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1902, and was appointed Resident Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital. Later he filled the following offices in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia:

Instructor of Medicine—1904.

Associate Professor of Medicine—1916.

Clinical Professor of Medicine—1925.

Physician-in-Chief of the Hahnemann Hospital—1925.

Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine—1931.

Professor and Head of the Division of Medicine—1945.

Professor of Medicine, Emeritus—1948.

George Washington was born on 22 Jan 1732  
at Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was the first  
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He was a member of the Continental Congress and the  
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He was appointed Chief of Medical Service A at the Abington Memorial Hospital in 1929, and Chief of a Medical Service, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1946.

In 1934 the University of Delaware conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science in Medicine and in 1940 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the Hahnemann Medical College.

During World War I he served as Contract Surgeon in the United States Army and in World War II he acted as Medical Consultant to the Selective Service Board.

He was a member of the following medical societies:

American Institute of Homeopathy

(President 1927-1928).

Homeopathic Medical Society, State of Pennsylvania (President 1936).

Homeopathic Medical Society, County of Philadelphia.

Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

American Medical Association.

Philadelphia County Medical Society.

In addition to his medical activities Dr. Wells was associated with several patriotic and historical organizations.

He became a member of the Union League of Philadelphia in 1911 and served on the Board of Directors from 1952 to 1955.

President of the Maryland Society of Pennsylvania, 1949 to 1951.

Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Historical Society of Cecil County, Maryland.



The new regional Chief of District 30 was a 30-  
year-old physician, a 30-year-old Chief of a District  
and District 30 was a 30-year-old physician.

In 1954 the University of California was the  
first of a series of 30-year-old physicians who  
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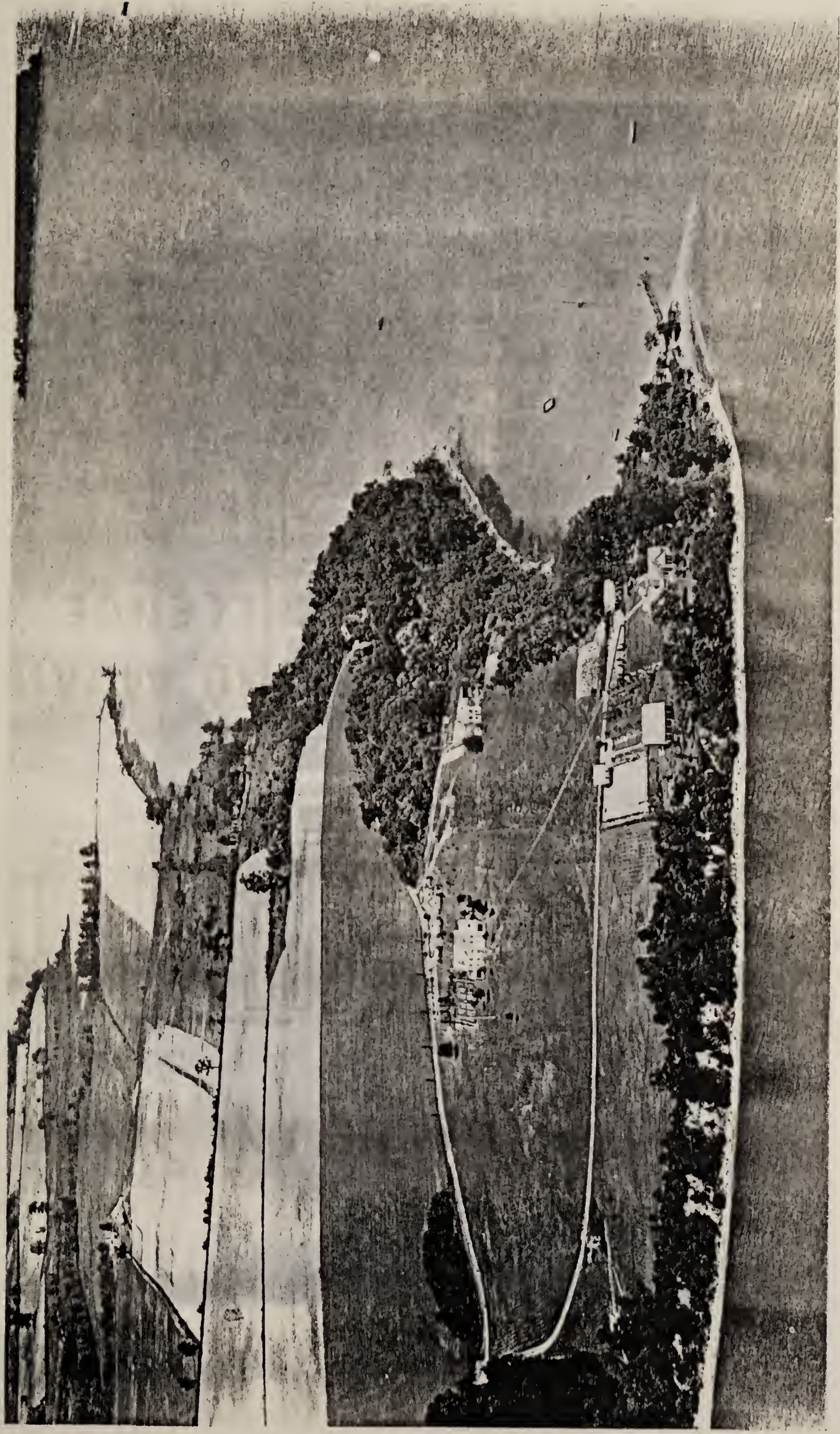
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*Oldfield Point, landing place of British Army. 1777*



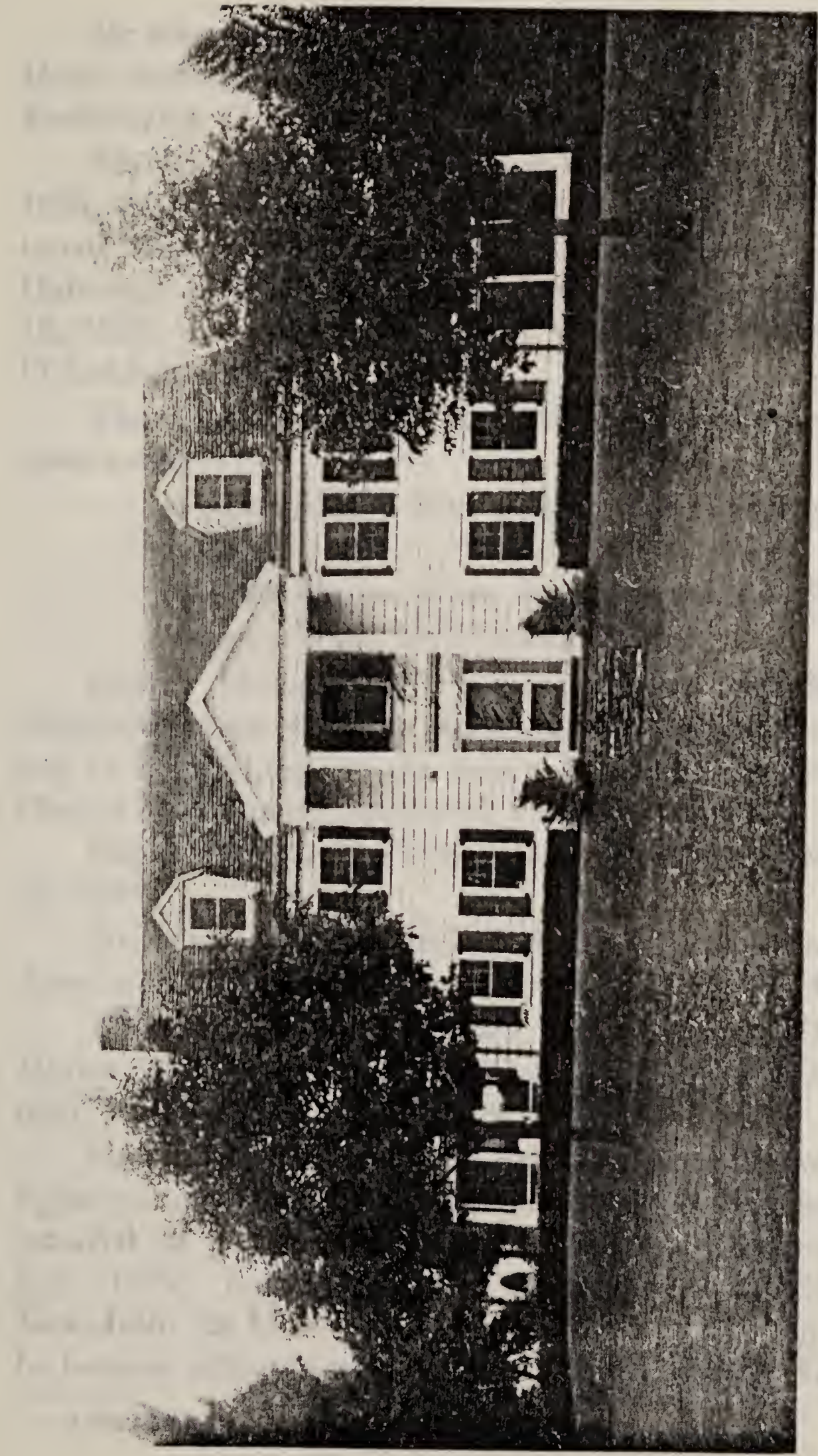
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ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION





*"Wellsted", Oldfield Point, Maryland*





He married Martha Parr Scott,\* daughter of William Henry Scott and Martha Jane Parr, in the Market Square Presbyterian Church of Germantown on April 11, 1907.

Martha Parr Scott was born in Germantown, April 14, 1886. She was an active worker in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and was President of the Hahnemann Hospital Auxiliary Association. She died July 19, 1922, and was buried in the West Laurel Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

The children of George Harlan Wells and Martha Parr Scott were:

William Henry Scott Wells, born February 25, 1908.

Florence Harlan Wells, born November 9, 1909.

Virginia Wells, born October 1, 1912.

George Harlan Wells married Emma Ella Mertz, daughter of Charles Walls Mertz and Ella Rebecca Senderling of Philadelphia, in the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Maryland, February 12, 1925.

Emma Ella Mertz was born in Philadelphia, February 24, 1890.

She is active in the work of the Hahnemann Hospital Association and served as President in 1942 and 1943.

12. WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT WELLS, son of George Harlan Wells and Martha Parr Scott, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on February 25, 1908.

He was educated at the Friends Select School, the Episcopal Academy, the Pennsylvania Military College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Williams College (1929). Later he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1932. In 1932 he became affiliated with the firm of Saul, Ewing, Remick

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\* See footnote on Scott family on page 22.

and that in 1910, and in 1911, the number of persons  
participating in the 14th and 15th years of the 19th century was  
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was about 100,000 in 1911.





*William Henry Scott Wells*



General James B. McPherson



Florence and Keely have one child:

Charles Keely Fox, born December 22, 1943, in Washington, D. C.

12. VIRGINIA WELLS, daughter of George Harlan Wells and Martha Parr Scott, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1912. She was educated at the Friends Select School and Miss Irwin's School in Philadelphia.

October 23, 1936, she married Paul Maloney in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Paul Maloney was the son of Clifton Maloney and Florence Paul Maloney of Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia, April 16, 1908. He graduated from the Friends Central School in 1924; Andover, 1926; Princeton University, 1930. In 1933 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered the U. S. Navy in March 1945, and in April 1945 he was commissioned as lieutenant. He is now a member of the law firm of Pepper, Bodine, Frick, Scheetz and Hamilton.

The children of Virginia Wells and Paul Maloney are:

Clifton Harlan Wells Maloney, born October 15, 1937.

Virginia Middleton Maloney, born May 30, 1942.

11. ADA CORNELIA WELLS, daughter of Joseph Lum Wells and Florence Harlan, was born at Elkton, Maryland, June 26, 1882. She died August 1, 1920. She married John Wallace Scott, son of William Henry Scott and Martha Jane Parr of Germantown in the Elkton Presbyterian Church on October 28, 1902.

The children of Ada Cornelia Wells and John Wallace Scott were:

Janet Wells Scott, born September 5, 1903. Died August 1, 1905.

John Wallace Scott, Junior, born July 1, 1908.

Ada Cornelia Wells Scott, in October 1918, married





Hugo Nonnenbacher of Hampton, Virginia. Her daughter, Ada Wells Nonnenbacher, was born on July 31, 1920, at Hampton, Virginia.

Ada Cornelia Wells Nonnenbacher died August 1, 1920, and was buried at Hampton, Virginia.

12. JOHN WALLACE SCOTT, JR., son of Ada Cornelia Wells and John Wallace Scott,\* was born July 1, 1908, at Elkton, Maryland. He was educated at the University of Maryland and graduated in 1933.

He was commissioned in the United States Army Reserve in August 1929 and transferred to the United States Marine Corps Reserve in 1934 as Second Lieutenant. In 1936 he was promoted to Captain.

He was ordered to active duty in the United States Marine Corps November 1, 1940, and served as Assistant and later as Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Marine Corps in Washington until 1943 when he was promoted to Lt. Colonel. From January 1944 to November 1945 he served as Battalion Commander, Second Battalion, 7th Marines, and as Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (G-2), First Marine Division.

He was engaged in the following operations of the First Marine Division: Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Peleliu, Okinawa and North China.

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\* John Wallace Scott was the son of William H. Scott (one of the founders of Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia printing firm), born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1846, died April 12, 1920, and Martha Jane Parr, born in Philadelphia October 24, 1850 and died August 20, 1913. William H. Scott's parents were John Scott, born May 10, 1804 in Ballydonley, Parish of Resharkin, County Antrim, Ireland, died in Philadelphia November 6, 1886, and Elizabeth McFee, born March 3, 1811, one mile from Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, died in Philadelphia, October 1, 1883.

Martha Jane Parr was the daughter of William Parr born in Ireland, died in Philadelphia, February 3, 1897. His wife was Susan Parr Parr born in Ireland, died in Philadelphia, June 11, 1897.







*John Wallace Scott, Jr.*





He was relieved from active duty in April 1946 and was promoted to Colonel in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve in 1948.

He received the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit while serving with the First Marine Division.

In November 1956 he was retired from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and promoted to the rank of Brig. General.

He married Dorothy B. Shipley, daughter of Colonel Walter Vincent Shipley and Edith Parks, at Westfield, New Jersey, June 1, 1935. Their children are:

Janet Lee Scott, born November 13, 1937.

Judith Wells Scott, born November 24, 1939.

Patricia Shipley Scott, born May 29, 1947.

He became associated with Allen, Lane & Scott in October of 1933 and in December 1950 was elected president of the company.

12. ADA WELLS NONNENBACHER JOHNSON, daughter of Ada Cornelia Wells and Hugo Nonnenbacher, was born at Hampton, Virginia, July 31, 1920. On June 19, 1943, she married Richard Edward Brown at Canton, Ohio. Richard Edward Brown was the son of James Paul Brown and Blanche May Wheelock of Pennsylvania.

The children of Ada Wells Nonnenbacher Johnson and Richard Edward Brown were:

Richard Edward Brown, Junior, born September 23, 1946.

Paul Harlan Brown, born January 27, 1949.

Stephen Wells Brown, born March 27, 1952.

Scott Wheelock Brown, born March 11, 1955.

11. EDWIN WEBSTER WELLS, son of Joseph Lum Wells and Florence Harlan, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 19, 1884.





He was educated at the Elkton High School, the University of Delaware and the University of Maryland, from which institution he graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

After being admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1905 he was associated with the American Bonding Company which later merged with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore.

In 1908 he formed a partnership with Lawrence J. McCormick under the firm name of Wells and McCormick, with offices in Baltimore and Washington. The firm specialized in liability and surety law and represented several large corporations engaged in the business.

In 1915, after the death of Lawrence J. McCormick, he continued the practice of law under the firm name until he retired in 1949.

On October 30, 1913, he married Viola Elizabeth Eagleston, the daughter of George I. Eagleston and Catherine M. Eagleston of Baltimore.

11. FLORENCE DAVIS WELLS, daughter of Joseph Lum Wells and Josephine Penn Davis, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 30, 1902.

On December 27, 1941, she married John Randol Robinson of New York, N. Y.

On March 12, 1954, she married John Richard Cave of New York, N. Y.

11. STANLEY PENN WELLS, son of Joseph Lum Wells and Josephine Penn Davis, was born at Augusta, Georgia, July 29, 1910.

On August 1, 1936, he married Helen Elizabeth Seltzer at Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Blanche Kise Seltzer and George Harrison Seltzer.







*Edwin Webster Wells*







The children of Stanley Penn Wells and Helen Elizabeth Seltzer were:

Elizabeth Jean Wells, born January 23, 1940.

Barbara Helen Wells, born September 8, 1943.

Stanley Penn Wells, Junior, born July 30, 1949.

10. JOHN CROUCH WELLS, son of Joseph Wells and Cornelia Crouch, was born at Elkton, Maryland, January 18, 1846. He spent most of his active life in Philadelphia where he was engaged in business.

He married Katherine Bell, December 7, 1873. Their children were:

John Edwin Wells, born in Philadelphia, February 12, 1875.

Raymond Wells, born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1881.

He died at Elkton, Maryland, in 1929.

11. JOHN EDWIN WELLS, son of John Crouch Wells and Katherine Bell, was educated at the Friends Central School in Philadelphia and later at Swarthmore College.

He served as Professor of English at Hiram College, Ohio, and later as Professor of English at the New England College for Women. He was the author of several textbooks on early English and published a translation of the Gospel of Saint John.

He married Ann Coates Holmes of Philadelphia on February 12, 1904.

He died at New London, Conn., June 27, 1943.

11. RAYMOND WELLS, son of John Crouch Wells and Katherine Bell, was educated in Philadelphia. He became a sanitary engineer and lived in Homer, New York.





He married Maida West in Philadelphia, September 14, 1906. They had one child: John W. Wells, born in Philadelphia, July 15, 1907.

Raymond Wells died October 4, 1944, at Homer, N. Y.

12. JOHN W. WELLS, son of Raymond and Maida Wells, was engaged in teaching geology at the University of Texas and in 1948 was appointed Professor of Geology at Cornell University.

He married Elizabeth Baker of Ithaca, New York, on December 30, 1932.

Their daughter, Ellen Baker Wells, was born in Berlin, Germany, July 23, 1934.

10. EDWIN ELLIOTT WELLS, son of Joseph Wells and Cornelia Crouch, was born in Elkton, July 30, 1851.

He married Virginia Adelaide Emerick in Philadelphia, March 15, 1877. They had one son, Royden Emerick Wells, born in Philadelphia, January 22, 1880.

Edwin Elliott Wells died July 31, 1901, and was buried at Philadelphia, Pa.

11. ROYDEN EMERICK WELLS, son of Edwin Elliott Wells and Virginia Emerick Wells, was educated at the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. He is an accountant by occupation and resides at Glenside, Pennsylvania.

10. ANNA REBECCA WELLS, daughter of Joseph and Cornelia Crouch Wells, was born in Elkton, Maryland, August 25, 1856. She married Dr. John Wesley Cooper at Elkton, Maryland, April 25, 1889. Their children were:

John Wesley Cooper, Jr., born May 27, 1890.

Helen Wells Cooper, born July 12, 1892.

Cornelia Susan Cooper, born January 17, 1898.





Dr. Cooper was a highly esteemed physician and practiced his profession in Elkton until his death on March 10, 1906.

Anna Rebecca Wells Cooper died November 24, 1932, and was buried in the Elkton Cemetery.

11. HELEN WELLS COOPER, daughter of Anna R. Wells and John Wesley Cooper, married Harlan Johnson at Elkton, Maryland, November 5, 1913.

After residing for several years in Elkton, Harlan and Helen removed to Baltimore, where he was engaged as a broker.

11. CORNELIA SUSAN COOPER, daughter of Anna R. Wells and John Wesley Cooper, was educated at Elkton and later took her training as a nurse at the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia.

She married Fletcher Price Williams at the Presbyterian Church, Elkton, Maryland, December 1, 1920.

She died April 11, 1955, and was buried at the Bethel Cemetery near Chesapeake City, Maryland. The children of Cornelia Susan Cooper and Fletcher Price Williams were:

Fletcher Price Williams, Junior, born October 6, 1922.

Harlan Cooper Williams, born April 16, 1927.

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## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE WELLS FAMILY SERVING IN COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY WARS

1. James Wells 19. Kent Co.  
Served in Capt. Shannon's Company.  
King Georges War 1744-1748.
2. Officers Reg. Militia. Kent Co. 1756.  
Ensign James Wells.
3. Officers Co. John Haslet's Regiment.  
1st Lieutenant James Wells.  
Commissioned Jan. 18, 1776.
4. 4th Delaware Regiment—6th Company.  
Benjamin Wells, President of Court Marshal.  
Also collector of Military Fines, Duck Creek Hundred  
1808.
5. Thomas Wells. Capt. Allen McLanes' Company of Foot.  
June 1799.  
Also served in Col. Henry Mills Regiment.

### REFERENCES: WELLS FAMILY

1. Scharf's History of Delaware.
2. Duke of York Records.
3. Wells family Bibles.
4. Record of Wills, Cecil County, Maryland.
5. History of the Welles Family by Albert Welles.
6. Delaware Military Archives.
7. Bruton Parish Records, Williamsburg, Virginia.
8. Historic Records of the Wells Family by Reverend Joseph B. Turner.
9. House of Records, Dover, Delaware.





## THE HARLAN LINE\*

The Harlan (Harland) family were of English origin and lived in Monkwearmouth, "nigh Durham, England."

1. WILLIAM HARLAND was born about 1600 and was probably buried at the Monastery of Monkwearmouth. This Monastery was founded by Bendict Biscop, in the year A.D. 672. In 1790 it was destroyed by fire and the parish records were lost.

2. JAMES HARLAND was born about 1625. He lived at Monkwearmouth and was a member of the Anglican church. His children were: Thomas, George and Michael.

3. GEORGE HARLAN, "ye sone of James Harland of Monkwearmouth, was baptised in the Monastery of Monkwearmouth in Old England, ye 11th day of the first month, 1650." When a young man he crossed into Ireland and lived in County Down.

On September 17, 1678, he married Elizabeth Duck by the ceremony of Friends, "at the house of Mark Wright in ye parish of Shankill."

In 1687 he sailed from Belfast with his family and located near Centreville, New Castle County, then part of Pennsylvania. He together with Thomas Hollingsworth and Alphonsus Kirk founded the Center Meeting of Friends.

Later he moved to Pennsbury township where he purchased 474 acres of land. While living there he obtained a warrant for 200 acres of land at the "Great Bend" of the Brandywine "for the great trouble and charge he had borne" in caring for a settlement of Indians who were his neighbors. According to Alphens H. Harlan he was one of the provincial governors of the "three lower counties" in 1695 and was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1712.

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\* For a complete geneology of the Harlan family see the "History and Geneology of the Harlan Family" by Alpheus H. Harlan.





He died in July 1714 and was buried at the Center Meeting by the side of his wife.

One of his descendents, John Marshall Harlan, was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1877 and served until his death in 1911.

Another descendent, John Marshall Harlan, is now a Justice of the Supreme Court.

4. EZEKIEL HARLAN, son of George Harlan and Elizabeth Duck, was born June 16, 1679. He married Mary Bezer in the year 1700. He died April 15, 1731.

5. WILLIAM HARLAN, son of Ezekiel Harlan and Mary Bezer, was born in Chichester Township, Pa., September 1, 1702. He died October 22, 1783. He married Margaret Farlow at Kennet Meeting, December 14, 1721.

6. WILLIAM HARLAN, son of William Harlan and Margaret Farlow, was born May 15, 1724. He married Abigail Hollingsworth, the daughter of Enoch Hollingsworth and Hannah Harlan Hollingsworth, October 1, 1748, at Center Meeting. He died September 30, 1819.

7. JESSE HARLAN, son of William Harlan and Abigail Hollingsworth, was born June 3, 1751. He married Lydia Bailey, May 11, 1774, at the London Grove Meeting. He lived near Doe Run village and died about 1824.

8. JEHU HARLAN, son of Jesse Harlan and Lydia Bailey, was born October 23, 1782. He married Hannah Fisler, June 12, 1823. He moved to New Leeds, Maryland, where he died January 6, 1847. He and his wife were buried in the New Leeds Cemetery.

9. GEORGE FISLER HARLAN, son of Jehu Harlan and Hannah Fisler, was born November 1, 1826, near Doc Run, Chester County, Pennsylvania.





He married Sarah Amelia Gallaher, September 30, 1852. He died June 12, 1892, and was buried in the Cherry Hill Cemetery, Cecil County, Maryland.

Sarah Amelia Harlan died March 5, 1914, and was buried in the Cherry Hill Cemetery.

In 1855 George Fisler Harlan became Manager of the Westamwell Rolling Mills near Elkton and invented a new process for rolling steel. Later he purchased the "New Leeds Mill" which his father bought in the year 1837 for the manufacture of textiles. George Fisler Harlan operated this mill for the manufacture of paper until the time of his death.

10. FLORENCE HARLAN, daughter of George Fisler Harlan and Sarah Amelia Gallaher, was born near Elkton, Maryland, August 8, 1853.

She married Joseph Lum Wells March 6, 1878, at her father's home at New Leeds, Maryland. Florence Harlan Wells and Joseph Lum Wells lived on Howard Street, Elkton, Maryland. Their children were: George Harlan Wells, Ada Cornelia Wells and Edwin Webster Wells.

Florence Harlan Wells died June 18, 1899, and was buried in the Elkton Cemetery by the side of her husband, Joseph Lum Wells, who died October 25, 1925.

The present book is a collection of  
the letters of the late John G. Thompson, 1857-1907, and is  
published by the University of Chicago Press.

Some of the letters are dated as early as 1857 and as late as 1907.

In 1857, when John G. Thompson was a student at the University of Chicago, he wrote a letter to his father, which is now in the possession of the University of Chicago Press. This letter is the first of a series of letters which Thompson wrote to his father, and it is the only one of these letters which is now in the possession of the University of Chicago Press.

The letters of John G. Thompson are now in the possession of the University of Chicago Press, and they are published by the University of Chicago Press.

The letters of John G. Thompson are now in the possession of the University of Chicago Press, and they are published by the University of Chicago Press.

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## THE HOLLINGSWORTH LINE

The Hollingsworth family was of Saxon origin and is said to have been settled in the northeastern part of Cheshire, England, about the year 1022, A.D. "Hollingsworth Manor situated on the edge of the woods of Macclesfield," is mentioned in annals dating from the Norman Conquest. The visitation of Cheshire by the official herald in 1580 refers to John Hollingsworth and Robert Hollingsworth as members of a family of gentry that had resided for a long time in the hundred of Macclesfield near Mottram. The church and hall of the Hollingsworth family were still standing in recent years in Cheshire. The coat of arms "Azure a bend Argent with three holly leaves vert" is carved at the entrance of the hall. Motto: "Disce ferenda pati." The estate of Hollingsworth Hall comprised seven hundred acres. The church is located at Mottram, England.

1. "HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH of Bellenchrannel in the parish of Segoe and Armagh and Katheran his wife, had Valentine Hollingsworth, born at Ballenskrannel aforesaid, about the sixth month of the year 1632." (Records of Lurgan meeting, Ireland.)

2. VALENTINE HOLLINGSWORTH, son of Henry Hollingsworth and Katheran his wife, sailed from Belfast in October 1682 and arrived at Newcastle, then a part of Pennsylvania. On December 12, 1682, he received from William Penn a grant of land containing nine hundred and eighty-six acres in Newcastle County. It was bounded on the east by Shellpot Creek and extended northward to the Wilson road and southward to about the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It extended westward across Concord Pike. (See Book of Surveys by Thomas Pearson, page 270.)

Valentine Hollingsworth soon became a man of considerable importance in the Province of Pennsylvania. He was





a member of the first assembly of Pennsylvania in 1682-83; and also served as a member of the Assembly in 1687, '88, '95 and 1700. He was a Justice of Peace for Newcastle County, a signer of Penn's Great Charter and a member of the Pro-Provincial Council. (See Descendents of Valentine Hollingsworth by J. Adger Stewart.) He was an active member of the Society of Friends and one of the founders of the Newark monthly meeting in 1686. He gave one-half acre of land as a burying place. In 1936 a Hollingsworth Memorial was unveiled at Newark Burial Ground.

Valentine Hollingsworth was married twice. According to the records of the Lurgan meeting he married Ann Ree, daughter of Nicholas Ree, April 17, 1655. Some historians believe his first wife was Catherine Cornish, the daughter of Henry Cornish.

His second wife was Ann Calvert, daughter of Thomas and Jane Calvert of Yorkshire, England. Valentine Hollingsworth and Ann Calvert were married at the Lurgan meeting near Belfast, Ireland, April 12, 1672. There is definite evidence that Ann Calvert was a relative of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Her father, Thomas Calvert, was the son of John Calvert of Moorsham, Yorkshire, which was about twenty-five miles from Kilpin, Yorkshire, where George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore was born. His grandfather was John Calvert.





Copy of Marriage Certificate of Valentine Hollingsworth now in the Penn. Hist. Society, Philadelphia. Obtained by Albert Cook Myers from Records of Lurgan (Ireland) Mo. Meeting in 1900. (See Cope Papers, Gen. Society of Pa. Gen. 40. Hic-Hon. Page 164.)

*This is to certifie the truth to all people that Valentine Hollingsworth in ye psh of Sego in ye County of Armagh, and Anne Calvert of the same psh having intentions of marriage according to the ordinance of God and Gods joining, Did lay it before mens meeting before whom their marriage being propounded then ye meeting desired them to wait some time, wch they did, so the meeting making inquiry between the times whether ye man be free from all other women, and the woman free from all other men, and so the second time they coming before the mens meeting, all things being found clear, so they being left to their freedome.*

*A meeting of the people of god being appointed and assembled together at the house of Marke Wright in the psh of Shankell the Twelveth day of the fourth month in ye year 1672 where they tooke one another in marriage in the presence of god and his people according to ye law of god, and we are witnesses of the same whose names are hereunto subscribed ye day and yeare aforesaid.*

|                  |                |                  |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Francis Robson   | Rob. Chambers  | Dorothy Hillery  |
| Roger Webb       | Antho. Dixon   | Eliz: Gnus       |
| Robert Hoope     | Jo. Calvert    | Alice Williams   |
| Michael Scaife   | Jam. Harrison  | An. Bradshaw     |
| Thos. McDevall   | Nic. Harrison  | Debora Kirke     |
| Wil Dixon        | John Wright    | Alice Wright     |
| William Williams | James Bradshaw | Mary Walker      |
| George Hodgshon  | Thos. Calvert  | Val: Holengworth |
| Will Pearson     | Fergus Softly  | Anne Holengworth |
| Marke Wright     | Dina Kirke     |                  |
| Timo: Kirke      | Chris: Hillery | 1672.            |





before me, Thomas Lawrence Esq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia came up  
by in the Province of Pennsylvania Esq. One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of  
the Year being one of the People called Quakers and on his solemn Affirmation  
he came into Newcastle County on Delaware from Belfast in the Kingdom of Ireland  
in the Year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and Eighty two. That he  
in some Land in the County of Newcastle about eight or nine Miles from the  
Father had lived there about a Year there came four or five Men to his Father's  
in the evening and asked to lodge there that Night and being welcomed by him  
in their Homes and staid there all Night where they had much Conversation with  
Gentleman called Colonel Talbot gave this Affirmant's Father an Account of their  
from the Mouth of Potorara Creek and had run a Line from thence which they  
River by Lord Baltimore's Order as the Division Line between the said Lord  
and Talbot enquiring into the Place from whence this Affirmant's Father and Mother  
Father which was Calvert. the said Colonel Talbot invited this Affirmant's Father  
and assuring him his Lordship would be very kind to him on Account of his Wife's  
warning the said Colonel Talbot and his Company among whom was one George  
in Maryland but for a long time afterwards he lived in Chester County in Pennsylvania  
It went away as they then said to continue Lord Baltimore's Line as it was called  
to this Affirmant's Father's house where he and his Company lodged that Night likewise  
is Affirmant's Father that he had run the Division Line as it was called over to  
was acquainted with the said Line which for many Years was very plain. the  
to follow and run about three Quarters of a Mile to the Northward of his Father's house  
thence as Lord Baltimore's Line, Talbot's Line, but more frequently Potorara Line  
the place where his Father then dwelt ever since and lives not above three Miles  
Further says that he never saw nor heard of and is well assured there never was  
place or any other Line called a Division Line run between Maryland and  
thousand seven hundred and thirty two. when the Articles of Agreement were made  
between Pennsylvania since which time there has been some Line or Lines run  
thence whereof the said Thomas Lawrence Esq. Mayor as aforesaid have  
publick Seal of this City to be affixed the fourth Day of June A.D. One  
thousand seven hundred and thirty two.

James P. Hollingsworth





Province of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia



Memorandum that this day before me, The  
Council Hologsworth of Chester County in the Province  
the said County aged about Sixty three Years be-  
according to Law did declare that he came into the  
the late Father Valentine Hologsworth in the Year  
went out town with his Father upon some Land  
Town of Newcastle, that after his Father had his  
house in pretty cold weather towards the evening  
affirmate Father they alighted from their Horses  
this affirmate Father in particular a Gentleman en-  
Duisings and that they were come from the Mouth  
intended to continue to Delaware River by Lord  
Baltimore and Pennsylvania that said Father en-  
came and the Maiden Name of his Mother which is  
to come down and live in Maryland assuring he  
having been a servant that the next morning the sa-  
id Father was then lived at Elk River in Maryland on  
and was well known to this Affirmant went away  
to Delaware and returned next Night to his Affirmant  
and then in conversation acquainted this Affirmant of  
Delaware that this Affirmant was well acquainted  
with being marked high by Men on Horseback and run  
and has ever since been known by the Name of Lord  
that this Affirmant hath lived near the place where  
from the said Line at this time and further says that  
any other Line run in or near that place or any of  
Pennsylvania before the Year One thousand seven  
between Lord Baltimore and the Proprietors of the  
as this Affirmant has heard. In testimony where-  
hereto set my hand and caused the Publick Seal  
thousand seven hundred and thirty five  
Witness my hand this 17th day of June  
1735

James H. H. H.

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Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The script is cursive and somewhat faded.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a concluding note.



In Samuel Hollingsworth's deposition before the Mayor of Philadelphia, he states that in the autumn of 1682, Colonel Talbot visited his father's home and when he learned that the maiden name of Valentine Hollingsworth's wife was Calvert he invited him to come down to Maryland to live, assuring him that his Lordship would be very kind to him on account of his wife's having been a Calvert.

The children of Valentine Hollingsworth by his first marriage were: Thomas, Henry, Catherine and Mary. The children of Valentine Hollingsworth and Ann Calvert were: *Samuel*, Ann, Valentine, Junior, John, Joseph and Enoch.

Ann Calvert was born in the year 1650. She died August 17, 1697. **1910093**

Valentine Hollingsworth died about 1711 and was buried with Ann Calvert at the Newark meeting burial ground in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware.

3. SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, son of Valentine and Ann Calvert, was born in Ireland, March 27, 1673. He came to America with his father and mother in 1682 and lived in New Castle County. In the year 1701 he married Hannah Harlan, daughter of George Harlan, by the ceremony of Friends at Newark meeting in New Castle County. Samuel Hollingsworth in 1735 owned land and lived near George Harlan on the west side of the Brandywine five or six miles from Wilmington. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1725, '26, '27 and '28.

Samuel Hollingsworth died September 1748. The date of death of Hannah Harlan Hollingsworth is not known. Both she and her husband were buried at "Old" Kennet meeting burial grounds. Their children were: *Enoch*, John, Samuel, George and Elizabeth.

4. ENOCH HOLLINGSWORTH, son of Samuel Hollingsworth and Hannah Harlan, was born about 1702 in New Castle County, Delaware.





He married Joanna Crowley at the Center meeting October 23, 1725. They settled on a farm in Birmingham Township. The children of Enoch Hollingsworth and Joanna Crowley were: Hannah, *Abigail*, John and Enoch.

The date of Joanna Crowley's death is not known.

Enoch Hollingsworth's second wife was Betty (Chads) Pyle, a daughter of Francis and Grace Chads. There is no record of children by his second wife. Enoch Hollingsworth died August 1752 and was buried at "Old" Kennet burial grounds.

5. ABIGAIL HOLLINGSWORTH, daughter of Enoch Hollingsworth and Joanna Crowley Hollingsworth, was born November 27, 1729. She married William Harlan on October 1, 1748, at Center meeting. William Harlan and Abigail lived on a farm in West Marlborough Township, Chester County, and later in life removed to Wilmington, Delaware. The children of William Harlan and Abigail Hollingsworth Harlan were: Enoch, *Jesse*, Mary, Margaret, Jchu, Hannah and Abigail.

Abigail Hollingsworth Harlan died January 27, 1807, and was buried near Wilmington, Delaware. William Harlan died September 30, 1819, and was buried near Wilmington.

6. JESSE HARLAN, son of William Harlan and Abigail Hollingsworth Harlan, was born June 3, 1751, in Chester County, near Doc Run village. He married Lydia Bailey, May 11, 1774. Their children were: David and *Jehu*.

7. JEHU HARLAN was born October 28, 1782. He married Hannah Fisler, June 12, 1823. Their children were: *George Fisler*, Eliza Jane, Lydia, Mary A., Rachel and John Hollingsworth.

8. GEORGE FISLER HARLAN, born November 1, 1826. He married Sarah Amelia Gallaher, September 30, 1852.





Their children were: *Florence*, Hannah Fisler, Lidie J., Alice, Belle, Georgie and Mary Evans.

9. FLORENCE HARLAN was born August 10, 1853. She married Joseph Lum Wells at New Leeds, Maryland, March 6, 1878. Their children were: George Harlan, ~~Ada~~ Cornelia and Edwin Webster.

10. GEORGE HARLAN WELLS, born May 28, 1880. He married Martha Parr Scott of Germantown, April 11, 1907. Their children were: William Henry Scott, Florence Harlan and Virginia. On February 12, 1925 he married Emma Ella Mertz at the Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Descendents of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr., by J. A. Stewart.
2. Hollingsworth Genealogical Memorands by William B. Hollingsworth.
3. Colonial Families of Pennsylvania (Volume 1).
4. McFarlan-Stern Families (Pages 58-59).
5. Cope Papers. Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Gen. Co. 40. Family data Hic-Hon.
6. Harlan Genealogy (Pages 164-173).





## THE ALEXANDER LINE

The Alexander family of New Munster were originally settled in Scotland. About the time of James I they, together with a large number of Presbyterians, migrated to Ireland and settled in Ulster. During the latter part of the seventeenth century several Alexanders migrated to America and settled in Cecil and Somerset Counties, Maryland.

There was an Alexander family in Somerset County as early as 1666. Also John McKnitt settled there about the same period (see *Old Somerset*, by Clayton Torrence). Joseph Alexander of New Munster married Abigail McKnitt and one of his sons was John McKnitt Alexander.

There was evidently a close relationship between the Alexanders of Somerset County and the Alexanders of Cecil County.

1. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, the founder of the famous Alexander family of New Munster, according to family historians, arrived in the Delaware River in 1679 on the ship *Welcome*. He was one of "fifteen other Irishmen" for whom Colonel Talbot surveyed New Munster Manor in 1683. This Manor was located in Cecil County, Maryland, northeast of the village of Cherry Hill and extended northward into Pennsylvania.

The certificate of survey is as follows: "Surveyed for Edwin O'Dwire and fifteen other Irishmen by virtue of warrant from his Lordship, dated 7th of August, 1683. Laid out for him and them a certain tract of land called New Munster, lying and beginning in Cecil County on the main fresh of Elk River, on both sides of the said fresh, beginning at a marked poplar on a high bank on the west side of the said main fresh, and about a pistole shott to the mouth of a rivelett, called the Shure, and running west . . . containing





and now laid out for six thousand acres more or less, to be held of the Manor of Cecil, which is hereby humbly certified to your Lordship, this 29th day of August, 1683 by

GEORGE TALBOR

Surveyor-General”

(See Johnson's History of Cecil County, page 133.)

On May 18, 1715, Thomas Stevenson sold the tract on the east side of the Elk River, containing 1,100 acres, to Mathias Wallace, James Alexander, Arthur Alexander, David Alexander, and Joseph Alexander. The deed cites the fact that the tract conveyed to them had for several years past been improved and possessed by Wallace and the Alexanders.

On August 15, 1718, Stevenson conveyed nine hundred and three more acres to the Alexanders. The land conveyed to the Alexanders embraced the northeast part of the New Munster tract, starting a short distance above Cowantown and extending above the Mason and Dixon Line.

Joseph Alexander died March 1730, in Cecil County, Maryland.

The children of Joseph Alexander and Abigail McKnitt were: Sophia, Jane, Abigail, Francis and James.

Joseph Alexander was the progenitor of six signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; Hezekiah and John McKnitt being sons of James; Colonel Abraham and Ezra, sons of Sophia; and Colonel Adam and Captain Charles, sons of William (son of Sophia). (See Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, March 1952, page 315.)

Referring to the Mecklenburg Declaration, the historian Bancroft said: “The first voice publicly raised in





America to dissolve all connections with Great Britain came not from the Puritans of New England, nor the Dutch of New York, nor the Planters of Virginia, but from the Scots Presbyterians."

2. JAMES ALEXANDER, son of Joseph Alexander and Abigail McKnitt(?) was born about 1690 and died in Cecil County where his Will was probated in 1779.

He married Margaret McKnitt about 1713. Margaret was born December 26, 1693 and died between 1736 and 1745.

The children of James Alexander and Margaret McKnitt were: Amos, Theophilus, Jemima, Edith, Kezia, Hezekiah, Ezekiel, John McKnitt, Margaret. Children by his second wife, Abigail McKnitt(?), were Elizabeth, Abigail, Margaret, Josiah, and Ezekiel.

James Alexander lived on New Munster tract and is said to have served as a Cornet of a Troop under Captain Thomas Johnson. He owned land in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on Long Creek in the Hopewell section. He was the father of fifteen children, two of whom, Colonel Hezekiah Alexander and John McKnitt Alexander were signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775.

Colonel Hezekiah Alexander was born at New Munster, January 13, 1722. He migrated to North Carolina about 1754. He built a home four miles from Charlotte. This stone house, built in 1774 is the oldest house now standing in Mecklenburg County. It was recently restored by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776 and served as Paymaster of the 4th Regiment of Carolina troops in 1776.





He died January 10, 1801 and was buried in the cemetery of the Sugaw Creek Presbyterian Church.

His wife was Mary Sample.

John McKnitt Alexander was born at New Munster, June 6, 1733. He removed to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina about 1754.

He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1772 and Secretary of the Convention which met at Charlotte on May 19 and 20, 1775, and a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775.

In 1777 he was elected as the first State Senator from Mecklenburg County. He acted as scout for General Green. He was active in church affairs and gave the ground on which Hopewell Presbyterian Church was built.

He died July 10, 1817 and was buried in the graveyard of Hopewell church.

His wife was Jean Bean (Bain).

3. AMOS ALEXANDER, son of James Alexander and Margaret McKnitt was born at New Munster, Cecil County, Maryland, January 13, 1729. He was, like his brothers Hezekiah and John McKnitt Alexander, a loyal patriot, and according to family tradition was wounded while in military service during the war for Independence. He served as Justice of the Court of Cecil County and administered the Oath of Allegiance to the citizens of Cecil County, Maryland, March 2, 1778.

(See Cecil County, Maryland Signers of the Oath of Allegiance, by Mollic Howard Ash.)

He married Sarah Sharp, born 1732, died 1802.

The children of Amos Alexander and Sarah Sharp were: Mary, Walter, Priscilla, Rachael, Jemima, Ruth, Dorcas, Amos, Sarah, Mark and Margaret.





Amos Alexander died in the year 1780. He and his wife are buried at the Head of Christiana Presbyterian Church, near Newark, Delaware.

4. MARY ALEXANDER, daughter of Amos Alexander and Sarah Sharp was born at New Munster, August 6, 1761. She married John Evans on February 20, 1782. John Evans was the son of Robert Evans, who conducted a tanyard on the Big Elk, adjoining New Munster. Their children were: Amos Alexander, Sarah, Robert, John, Levi Hollingsworth, George, William and Mark.

The Evans family Bible records that "On Friday the first of September 1820 about seven o'clock in the evening, my dear wife Mary Evans departed this life aged fifty nine years."

She and John Evans were buried in the cemetery of the Head of Christiana Church, Newark, Delaware.

5. SARAH EVANS, daughter of John Evans and Mary Alexander, his wife, was born at New Munster near Cherry Hill, Maryland, January 1st, 1788. Sarah Evans and Robert Gallaher were married in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, December 19, 1812.

The children of Robert Gallaher and Sarah Evans were: Mary, Robert Hamilton, Margaret Jane, John Evans, Martha Ann, Sarah Amelia, and Isabella.

Sarah Evans Gallaher died September 16, 1853.

Robert Gallaher died December 29, 1877.

They lived on the Evans farm near Cherry Hill and were buried in the Cherry Hill Cemetery.

6. SARAH AMELIA GALLAHER, Daughter of Robert Gallaher and Sarah Evans was born March 21, 1830 near Cherry Hill, Maryland. On September 30, 1852 she married George Fisler Harlan of New Leeds, Maryland.





The children of George Fisler Harlan and Sarah Amelia Gallaher were: Florence, Hannah Fisler, Lidie J., Alice, Belle, Georgie and Mary Evans.

Sarah Amelia Harlan died March 5, 1914 and was buried at Cherry Hill Cemetery at the side of her husband, George Fisler Harlan.

7. FLORENCE HARLAN WELLS, daughter of George Harlan and Sarah Amelia Gallaher was born near Elkton, Maryland, August 10, 1853. On March 6, 1878 she married Joseph Lum Wells at her father's home at New Leeds. The children of Florence Harlan Wells and Joseph Lum Wells were: George Harlan, Ada Cornelia and Edwin Webster.

Florence Harlan Wells died June 18, 1899 and she and her husband are buried in the Elkton Cemetery.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution, March 1952.
2. Johnson's History of Cecil County, Maryland.
3. History of the Alexander Family of New Munster.
4. Cecil County, Maryland, Signers of the Oath of Allegiance, by Mollie Howard Ash.

The subject of the paper is the history of the  
theological and philosophical thought of the  
last two centuries and the present day.

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last two centuries and the present day.



## THE EVANS LINE

Johnson in his History of Cecil County, Maryland, states "This family is one of the most numerous in the County and for more than a century has been one of the most distinguished."

1. JOHN EVANS the progenitor of the Evans family was probably born in Wales about 1680. He was the father of three sons who settled here in 1730; John, James and Robert.

2. ROBERT EVANS the youngest of the three brothers, settled on the Big Elk, west of Cowantown, upon 300 acres of land which he purchased in 1730. He married Margaret, a daughter of John Kilpatrick. He was born in 1711 and died in 1776 leaving two sons, Robert and John, and six daughters, Jean, Hannah, Mary, Isabella, Margaret and Eleanor. Margaret Kilpatrick was born 1711, died 1781.

3. JOHN EVANS, son of Robert Evans and Margaret Kilpatrick, was born at New Munster Manor May 8, 1760 "at 10 of ye clock a thursday in a world of trouble," according to the record in the Evans family bible.

John Evans married Mary Alexander, daughter of Amos Alexander on February 20, 1782. He resided upon the family homestead at New Munster where he engaged in the manufacture of bar iron and nails and later in rolling copper. He and Paul Revere of Boston are believed to have been the only rollers of copper in the United States at that time and supplied the copper for the vessels of the U. S. Navy. His son, Dr. Amos Alexander Evans visited the works of the Revere Company for the purpose of observing their methods.

The children of John Evans and Mary Alexander were: Margaret, Amos Alexander, Sarah, Robert, John, James, Levi, George, William and Mark. John Evans died March





3, 1823. He and his wife Mary Alexander, are buried in the Head of Christiana Cemetery near Newark, Delaware.

4. SARAH EVANS, daughter of John Evans and Mary Alexander was born at New Munster, January 11, 1788. She married Robert Gallaher, December 19, 1812. The children of Robert Gallaher and Sarah Evans were: Margaret, Robert Hamilton, Mary, John, Martha Ann, Sarah Amelia and Isabella.

They lived on a portion of New Munster which she inherited from her father, John Evans.

Sarah Evans Gallaher died October 16, 1853. Robert Gallaher died December 29, 1877. He was born in Ireland, January 1, 1790.

Amos Alexander Evans, brother of Sarah Evans was born at New Munster in 1785. He obtained his medical Education at the University of Pennsylvania and at Boston. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy on September 1, 1808, and Surgeon in the Navy on April 20, 1810. In that capacity he served on the frigate *Constitution* in the famous fight with the British Ship, the *Guerriere*. Later he served on the *Constitution* with Commodore Bainbridge in the action off the coast of Brazil which resulted in the capture of His Brittanic Majesty's ship, the *Java*. For his services Dr. Evans was awarded two silver medals, one for the *Guerriere* and one for the *Java*, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of your gallantry, good conduct and service." Later he served with Commodore Bainbridge in the *Independence* in the war against the Barbary States. He later resided at Elkton, Maryland, where he died January 4, 1881.

5. SARAH AMELIA GALLAHER, daughter of Robert Gallaher and Sarah Evans was born at New Munster March 21, 1830. She married George Fisler Harlan on

1823. The first of these, *the first*, was listed in  
the *Head of the Hudson* Company's *Journal*, 1823.  
The second, *the second*, was listed in *the*  
*Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.  
The third, *the third*, was listed in *the*  
*Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.  
The fourth, *the fourth*, was listed in *the*  
*Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.  
The fifth, *the fifth*, was listed in *the*  
*Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.

The first of these, *the first*, was listed in  
*the Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.

The second of these, *the second*, was listed in  
*the Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.  
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*the Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.

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*the Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.  
The twenty-second of these, *the twenty-second*, was listed in  
*the Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.  
The twenty-third of these, *the twenty-third*, was listed in  
*the Journal* of the *Head of the Hudson* Company, 1823.



September 30, 1852. They lived at New Leeds, Maryland, where her husband conducted a paper mill. The children of Sarah Harlan were: Florence, Hannah Fisler, Eliza Jane, Isabella, Alice, Charles, Georgiana and Mary Evans. Sarah Amelia Gallaher Harlan died March 2, 1914 and was buried beside her husband at Cherry Hill Cemetery.

6. FLORENCE HARLAN, daughter of Sarah Amelia Gallaher and George Fisler Harlan was born at Elkton, Maryland, August 10, 1853. She married Joseph Lum Wells at New Leeds on March 6, 1878. The children of Florence Harlan and Joseph Lum Wells were: George Harlan, born May 28, 1880, Ada Cornelia, born June 26, 1882, Edwin Webster, born November 19, 1884.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Johnson's History of Cecil County.
2. Evans Family Bible, Court Records of Cecil County, Maryland.





## THE RHODES LINE

The first progenitor of the Rhodes family in America was John Rhodes, Surgeon, who came to Northampton County, Virginia, in 1662. While in England Dr. Rhodes lived at Bramshaw, near Salisbury and later at Wells, Somerset County, England.

While in England he obtained from Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, a warrant for three hundred and fifty acres of land on July 2d, 1649. On May 14, 1662 he took up 50 acres of land in Somerset County, Maryland. (See Land Patent Books. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Vol. 5, page 73.) On October 16, 1663 he received a deed for 600 acres of land on the north side of the Annamessex River beginning at the mouth of Sewancey Creek, parting from the land of Major Waters and running along the main river-side, the length of a hundred and eighty perches to a marked tree—thence with a Sure drawn north east the length of four hundred and forty perches to a marked tree—thence with a Sure drawn west one hundred and eighty perches to the easternmost Sure of Major Wallace, running down the said Sure and the easternmost side of Sewancey Creek to the mouth thereof to the first bounder. (Maryland Land office Records. Liber 6. Folio 225.)

This plantation, which Dr. Rhodes called Salisbury, was situated on the north side of the Annamessex River, north by east of Holland point. Sewancey Creek, later known as Tull's Creek, is situated near the village of Upper Fairmount in Somerset County, Maryland.

On February 17, 1670, Dr. Rhodes sold Salisbury to Thomas and Richard Tull. (See Somerset County, Maryland, records at Princess Ann County, Maryland, records at Princess Ann. Deed Book—SC O-3 Folio 71.)





On November 10, 1663 the Court of Accomack, Va. ordered "that until his Majesties Governor (of Virginia) can be fully informed of this affair and provide a fitter expedient, that Capt. Wm. Thorne, Mr. Randall Revell, Mr. William Bosman and Mr. John Rhodes, all or any of them be qualified with sufficient authority to call together and command all his Majesties good subjects at Manokin and all other parts of this county (Accomac) so far as Pocomock River, to come together and arme themselves only for defense against any person or persons that shall invade them to ye disturbance of ye people and their estates."

John Rhodes was designated in the records as "Churgeon" and Clayton Torrence states that he was the first founder of the long line of physicians in "old Somerset." (See page 286—"Old Somerset" by Clayton Torrence.)

After the sale of Salisbury in 1670 Dr. Rhodes and his family removed to Sussex County, Delaware. In the census of the inhabitants of "the Whorekill" taken May 8, 1671 we find the names of John Roades, his wife and five children—three sons and two daughters (See Scharps Hist. of Delaware—page 1201).

On the 28th of November 1673 "his Honor the Governor has selected upon nomination by the inhabitants of the Horekil the following persons to be Magistrates there for the next year:"

Mr. Harmanus Wiltbank, Sauder Maelsteyn, Dr. Jan Roots (Rhodes) and William Claessen. (New York Colonial Documents Vol. XII, page 511.) At that time the government of the Horekill was under the Dutch.

On November 11, 1674, Captain Edmund Cantwell administered the oath to Dr. John Rhodes and to other





magistrates and officers at the Horekill under the authority of Governor Edmund Andross.

Dr. Rhodes was killed by the Indians in December 1674, shortly after the reinstatement. (New York Colonial Documents Vol. XII, page 511.)

After the death of Dr. John Rhodes his family continued to live in the Whorekill. His son, John Rhodes was appointed Justice in the Whorekill on October 8, 1678. On the 11th of February 1679-80 he received a warrant for a plot of land extending from the upper end of Rehoboth Bay northward. This plot contained 550 acres and adjoined "Sunn Dyalls", a plantation granted to James Wells, September 29, 1677. These two plantations covered most of the area of the present city of Rehoboth, Delaware. (See Duke of York Records page 58 Patent 83.)

Mary Rhodes, daughter of Dr. John Rhodes and Elizabeth his wife, married James Wells.

Elizabeth Rhodes died in April 1694 and in her will dated February 26, 1694, mentions her daughter Mary Morgan and her grandson John Wells. Mary Morgan was the wife of James Wells and after his death in 1684 she married Henry (?) Morgan. (See wills and marriages—Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware 1683-1695, page 155. A copy of this will is in the Genealogical Society of Penna.)

The children of James Wells and Mary Rhodes were John, Thomas and Katherine. (See Kent County, Delaware deeds, Liber C-1 page 268.)

"October 21, 1701 John Wells, Thomas Wells and Katherine Wells, spinster, all of Kent County, children of James Wells, deceased, a tract of land on a branch of Duck Creek containing 500 acres, called 'Betty's Fortune' and also 175 acres called 'Shrewsbury' purchased by the said





James Wells from Evan Davies of Cape May, August 21, 1684 and whereas James Wells died intestate and letters of administration were granted to his widow Mary Wells, who sold the foregoing tracts to Griffith Jones, this deed is made to corroborate the said sale, etc.”

REFERENCES: RHODES FAMILY

1. Scharf's History of Delaware.
2. Old Somerset by Clayton Torrence.
3. Maryland Land Records.
4. Delaware Colonial Records.



















